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ing the latter time it comes down out of the trees, and small companies of from four to ten specimens, in widely scattered pools or "bayous," attend to their breeding duties amid the loud calls of the males. The call can be heard for over a mile, and sounds like a large gong, or church bell, being of unusual depth, and very clear, with a second's interval between each dual note. The male, while singing, floats in the water, the large vocal sac throwing the frog into a vertical position with every utterance. The eggs are laid singly and sink to the bottom of the pool. I have never heard this species call except during the breeding season, which lasts from March to June, beginning with the first warm rains.

RICHARD F. DECKERT,
New York, N. Y.

LIST OF AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES
OBSERVED IN THE SUMMERS OF
1912, 1913 AND 1914, IN NELSON
COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Nelson county is partly in the Piedmont section of Virginia and partly in the Blue Ridge. The collecting was mostly on the James River, in the Piedmont section, about 40 miles below Lynchburg, at an altitude of 400 to 600 feet. The figures refer to actual records in my notebook. Where the common names are given they are those in use for the species in Nelson County.

Desmognathus fusca (Rafinesque).

Diemictylus viridescens (Rafinesque). Both land and water forms. Land form "ground puppy," water from "spring lizard."

Bufo americanus Holbrook. "Toad." Very common.

Acris gryllus crepitans (Baird). Common locally.

Hyla versicolor Le Conte. "Tree toad."

Rana catesbeiana Shaw. "Bull frog."

Rana clamata Daudin.

Rana palustris Le Conte.

Carphophiops amoenum (Say).

Regina leberis (Linnæus) 25+. Common.

Natrix sipedon (Linnæus). "Water snake, or water moccasin." 98. Very common.

Elaphe guttatus (Linnæus). "Corn snake." "Brown sedge snake." "Mole catcher"? 6.

Elaphe obsoletus (Say). "Scaly, or rusty black snake." "Pilot." 8.

Storeria occipitomaculata (Storer). 2.

Storeria dekayi (Holbrook). 1.

Opheodrys aestivus (Linnæus). "Green snake." 13.

Virginia valeriae Baird and Girard. 2.

Diadophis punctatus (Linnæus). "Fodder snake." 3.

Coluber constrictor Linnæus. "Slick black snake." "Hoop snake"? "Cow sucker"? "Horse racer"? 22+. Common.

Thamnophis sirtalis (Linnæus). 6. Not rare.

Lampropeltis rhombomaculatus (Holbrook). "House snake"? "Ground snake." "Molecatcher." 10.

Lampropeltis getulus (Linnæus). "King snake." "Master snake." "Black moccasin." "Cowsucker"? 9.

Heterodon platirhinos Latreille. "Spread-head moccasin." 4 and a nest of 34 eggs.

Agkistrodon contortrix (Linnæus). "Copper-head." "Highland moccasin." 12.

Crotalus horridus Linnæus. "Rattlesnake." Locally common. 1.

Eumeces fasciatus (Linnæus). "Scorpion" or "scarapin." 13.

Cnemidophorus sexlineatus (Linnæus). 26+. Locally common.

Sceloporus undulatus (Latreille). "Fence lizard." 92+. Very common.

Chelydra serpentina (Linnæus). "Turtle." "Snapping turtle."

Kinosternon pensylvanicum (Gmelin).

Pseudemys rubriventris (Le Conte).

Chrysemys picta (Schneider). "Skilpot." Common.
Terrapene carolina (Linnaeus). "Dry land terrapin." Common.

E. R. DUNN,
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW COLOR VARIATION OF STORERIA OCCIPITOMACULATA

During the first week in August, 1914, I collected a small black-colored snake near Cammal, Pa. It attracted my attention, as I was not familiar with the coloration that was presented. Examination revealed a peculiar phase of the red-bellied snake, of which I was unable to find a description in any of the standard works upon reptiles. Through the courtesy of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, I was permitted to examine the varieties of red-bellied snakes in their collection. In looking over the specimens I found one that simulated mine. This reptile was collected at Johnsonburg, Elk County, Pa., by Cope. He described it as being a very dark brown, with the dorsal band obscure, and the under surfaces black. The throat and chin were whitish, and the black darkest in a row of spots on each side of a dozen anterior gastrosteges. The reptile I found measured 24 cm., was distinctly black on the dorsal and ventral surfaces, the throat and chin white, sprinkled with small black spots; the stripes on the sides could only be detected by having the light strike the reptile in a certain manner. When the two reptiles were placed side by side, Cope's specimen was lighter in color, both on the dorsal and ventral surfaces; the stripes on Cope's specimen could readily be seen as compared with the reptile under discussion.

R. D. SPENCER,
Philadelphia, Pa.